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# The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.  
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Hongkong, Waikiki, &c.  
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

日三初月二十年午甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, LONDON. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. BAZZANI & Co., 37, Watlington, E.C. 4. SAMUEL DEANON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 180, Fleet Street, W.C. 2. PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYENCE, PAVES & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange Bateliere. NEW YORK:—J. STEWART HAPPEL, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney. OREYON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIUS CO., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Singapore. CHINA:—M. MACAO, A. DA GROS, Amoy, N. MOORE & Co., Lintau, Foochow, HONG & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £10,000,000.  
Reserve Fund, £4,500,000.  
Reserve Liability, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
O. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq., Chairman.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
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H. H. JOSEPH, Esq.,  
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HONGKONG:—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER:—  
SHANGHAI:—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, December 21, 1894. 332

### THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,250,000.  
PAID-UP, £1,250,000.

### LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 Months, 5 per cent.  
For 6 Months, 4 per cent.  
For 3 Months, 3 per cent.  
JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 228

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 per cent. per annum.  
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
H. STOUTERPORT, Esq.,  
CHOW KEE SHAN, Esq.,  
CHOW TONG SHAN, Esq.,  
KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.,  
GEO. W. F. PLATT, Esq.,  
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 per cent.  
Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.  
CAPITAL CALLED UP, £250,000.

BANKERS:—  
CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—  
PANAMA, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST:  
Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

## Intimations.

### INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1895.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary,  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.,  
W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent,  
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary,  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
SHEWAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.,  
JAMES B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary,  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
Wm. MACBEAN,  
Agent,  
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2117

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1895.

For the 'Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,'  
A. C. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the 'Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,'  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

For the 'Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ltd., Hongkong,'  
CHARTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.

For 'The National Bank of China, Limited,'  
GEO. W. F. PLATTFAIR,  
Chief Manager.

For the 'Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,'  
JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the 'Banque de L'Indo-Chine, Hongkong Agency,'  
E. MAYER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2116

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association of the General Agents, with Approval of the Consulting Committee, will, on the 2nd JANUARY, 1895, issue INTEREST WARRANTS of \$5 per SHARE, PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, the same being at the Rate of 10 PER CENT. per Annum on the Paid-up Capital of the Office for the year 1894.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, December 15, 1894. 2044

CHAN A-TONG,  
COAL, COKE and COAL TAR  
MERCHANT.  
No. 5, ARSENAL STREET, EAST. [1799]

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MTSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
8, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £200,000

RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

A. C. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 825

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Address: Gate of the Government.

## Business Notices.

### MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "KRENTIN"—A. U. G. Code. Telephone: No. 35.

THIS Magnificent HOTEL is situated at the most beautiful and healthy part of the Hill District. The air is delightfully cool and bracing; the temperature being at least 10 degrees lower than in the valley beneath. Luxuriously furnished and appointed.

THE CUISINE is under the personal superintendence of an experienced European STeward.

LAWN TENNIS:—Three Courts in splendid condition are kept for the use of VISITORS.

TRAMWAY TICKETS are applied to Residents and Visitors at the HOTEL at reduced rates.

For further Particulars, apply at the OFFICE 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, September 24, 1894. 1623

## FESTIVE SEASON.

### H. KONG TRADING CO.

FOR TABLE LINEN, NEW TEA CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TABLE RUNNERS, ETC., ETC.

HONGKONG TRADING Co.,  
Nos. 1 to 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong, December 20, 1894. 2077

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES named:—

FOR SHANGHAI:—Sutlej, About 2nd Jan./95. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c.:—Peninsular, Noon, 3rd Jan./95. See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI AND KOBE:—Jazz, About 3rd Jan./95. Freight or Passage.

JAPAN:—Yerona, Noon, 4th Jan./95. Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI:—Pekin, About 4th Jan./95. Freight or Passage.

LONDON and MARSEILLES:—Formosa, About 22nd Jan. Freight or Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2102

## Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"More wholesome than any aerated water which Art can supply."—THE TIMES.

SOLE AGENTS:—CARLOWITZ & CO., HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON, TIENTSIN, AND HANKOW.

### W. POWELL & Co.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!!!

AND XMAS PRESENTS.

ALL NEW GOODS. W. POWELL & Co. Hongkong, December 17, 1894. 2054

## Vinolia Soap

"VINOLIA" IS A REFINED SOAP. It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other Soap has received such high awards as "VINOLIA" SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION

VINOLIA SOAPS—All Prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS and CREAMS. VINOLIA CREAM (For Lining, Face Spots, &c.), and VINOLIA POWDER (For the Complexion).

### H. RUTTONJEE JUST OPENED

ANOTHER PARCEL OF RAPHAEL TUCK & SON'S XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY.

Also XMAS SPECIALITIES AND SWEETS. XMAS CAKES, XMAS ORANGES, XMAS FRUITS, XMAS BUNS, XMAS PUDDING, CADBURY'S ASSORTED CHOCOLATE, GALLARD & BOWSER'S TOFFEE and BUTTER SCOTCH.

H. RUTTONJEE, 13, D'Aguiar Street. Hongkong, December 17, 1894. 208

### PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Special attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER, 2 and 3 Fiddler's Hill. Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1867

### STAINFIELD'S FAMILY HOTEL

SUPERIOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE with every convenience.

Mrs. STAINFIELD, 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, June 30, 1894. 1109

## Business Notices.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "KRENTIN"—A. U. G. Code. Telephone: No. 32.

BOARD and LODGING, from \$5.00 per day.

HYDRAULIC LIFT to all Floors.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNDRY conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

E. J. RICHARDSON, Manager.

### HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD and LODGING, from \$50 per month.

ROOMS TO LET on 2nd and 3rd Floors, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to E. J. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Hongkong, December 24, 1894. 1814

## Intimations.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the BANK have this Day been REMOVED to the New Premises, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

A. C. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, December 24, 1894. 2096

### CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC and METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

RITCHEY'S LIQUID and OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY and LARAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Chiosco & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

## Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP NATAL.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex Steamship Cambridge, and from Bordeaux ex Steamship Cambrai, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day (Thursday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1895, at Noon, will be subject to sale and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1895, or they will not be recognised.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 3rd Jan., 1895, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2109

### SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. BRECONSHIRE, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Cokes, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd Prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Prox., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 28, 1894. 2105

### NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP SIKH, FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2110

## Shipping.

## Shipping.

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Takuang, Capt. FRANKLIN, will be despatched above TO MORROW, the 31st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2121

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship Halong, Captain ROBIN, will be despatched for the above TO MORROW, the 30th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2120

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Fooking, Captain WILSON, will be despatched above on MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 28, 1894. 2122

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHEFOO.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Kiangang, Captain LINES, will be despatched above on MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 28, 1894. 2123

### FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Steamship Arday, Capt. D. SMITH, will be despatched above on MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.







## FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the whiffing of time has now mowed our Xmas greetings into wishes for a Happy New Year.

That some advanced (perhaps cynical) folks have got tired of the old, old form, and allege that the Happy New Year wish is a story they have heard before—in short, a veritable chestnut.

That I could mention several good old stories which will be repeated as long as we can repeat them, which will be long again and again, be successful as long as men and women remain in the world, and which may, under higher and better conditions, be dwelt upon without end.

That, although some of the best-hearted men have been known to disguise their good-heartedness under a seemingly gruff and grumpy demeanour, I confess to a decided liking for those who (especially at this season of the year) have no hesitation and no reticence in wishing a Happy New Year to all.

That it is a pleasant thing, this genial old form of greeting, which has been followed by our forefathers for ages in the past and will be followed more and more in the future as the feeling of human brotherhood extends.

That it is but too well known here in Hongkong that we need all the good wishes possible for a happier new year than the year which is now closing.

That during the last twelve months this scrappy column has made reference to more sorrowful and depressing events than was ever crowded into one year in the Colony's history.

That 1894 will, as far as is known as the Plague Year, but it is a remarkable circumstance that even the Plague has now taken rank as one of the dark features of the year in Hongkong.

That Death has been making sad gaps in our community since the Plague was ended, and the wish for a happier new year, to wit, many of our fellow-countrymen, has been fuller and deeper than usual.

That the terrors and the horrors of war have been viewed by us from a distance, and the ultimate results of the struggle have perhaps been more prominently present to our minds than the actual shock of battle.

That not only the year but the century will be memorable for the collapse of the old empire of the world.

That old and antiquated China has, we now sincerely hope, discovered that her methods of government (including those of defence) are entirely out of date.

That there is a delicious confusion in many minds of the Chinese official system with the Chinese official system.

That the official system of China has been, and is solely responsible for the entire collapse of this governmental bulwark of the empire, in that the officials have shamefully neglected their duty.

That the plain Saxon of the whole matter is, that the Chinese officials as a class have turned up their noses superciliously at everything new, by which they have squandered their huge money for themselves while the sun shone, and that now, disgraced as they are before the world, they are still trying to tell the hundreds of millions of people they have misgoverned the most abject lies about the war.

That, in spite of this humiliating spectacle, writers at home tell us that China has not yet exhausted her resources, and that she will show Japan what she can do as time goes on.

That possibly something terrible may happen when China—not the Chinese officials, but the people of China—comes to know what it all means and shows she has exhausted her patience with the misadventures of her rulers who have hitherto pretended to govern her.

That it is, of course, nonsense for anyone to say the resources of China are exhausted, but the China now fighting against Japan is the thing usually known as Mandarindom, and that has been abundantly proved to be a rotten and useless combination, with a few bright exceptions.

That in spite of this, it may be argued we are deprecating the credit due to Japan for having brought China to her knees.

That, in reply, it may be said Japan was ready for far greater resistance than she has yet received, and Japan would, I believe, have carried all before her even had China been better prepared than she was.

That the great secret of China's failure lies in the fact that her Confucian system holds good in regard to the family relations, but it has lost touch utterly in its hold upon the people in their relations with the Government, and so far as any feeling for country is concerned.

That the people of China will, therefore, be more easily governed by a strong foreign power which aims at justice than by her own authorities, unless, indeed, some new system be introduced, and the ancient official system which shall insure protection to life and property against attacks from within as well as from outside.

That the Chinese nation has not been subjected to attack from without for many centuries—excepting, of course, an occasional expedition, within the last few decades.

That these things she has now gained at the hands of Japan ought to cause such an awakening of China and its people as should mark the year 1894 as one of the most famous in history.

That, to return to Hongkong and the interests of Great Britain is the changes which may be peering, it is within the bounds of possibility that the little Colony may be called upon to play an important part in the future developments.

That the capture of Newkwang by the Japanese means that South Eastern Manchuria is now practically in Japanese hands, and the base of the Japanese is now comparatively safe.

That little has yet been heard of the progress of negotiations for peace, and though hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement, the struggle of China to save her face may be longer than expected.

That the Battle of the Tientsins, now being carried on before the Arbitration Court here, is lively enough, though not very far-reaching in its effects.

That the system which the Arbitrators are put to favour, for arriving at a fair valuation of the property to be resumed, seems fair; and the labours of the valuers and surveyors, apart from the rent-rolls, look now rather like labour lost.

That as yet no steps are being taken to improve the condemned district, which from Jan 1st has been vacated for the public good as the public expense.

That I do not think, with some of our pessimistic friends, that the Plague is bound to engulf us, or that it is certain to come to us without our knowing it; or, without our being prepared for it.

## THE LATE BARON DE GRAND-MAISON.

INQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. H. J. Woodhouse held an inquiry at the Magistracy this morning into the circumstances connected with the death in the Hongkong Hotel of the Baron de Grandmaison on the 28th inst.

Mr. Bourgeois, French Vice-Consul, occupied a seat on the bench.

Alexander Cumming Hutton Potts, clerk, Messrs Rowe and Co., Canton, stated—On Thursday morning between 11.30 and 12 o'clock I went to the room of the deceased in the Hongkong Hotel. I knew he was staying there. The boy was sitting at the door. I knocked and got no answer. I left a chair for the defendant saying I would be back. I thought I heard snoring, and believed the deceased was sleeping. I returned about 12.40. The door was still locked. The boy was sitting on the floor. He had secured the key somehow. The boy opened the door. I entered. I saw the deceased lying in his bed with his head on one side, and a lot of stuff coming out of his mouth. He appeared to have been very sick, and was looking ghastly. I at once rushed to the Club and went for the doctor. The Baron was alive, but was breathing heavily. Mr. Nicolle went with me to the Hotel. Dr. Hartigan came about five minutes after. The Baron was in the same position and condition as when I left. Dr. Hartigan sent me to his office for a bag; I also went for Dr. Jordan, but he was out. After this I saw the deceased at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock next morning. The Baron remained unconscious all the time. About a quarter past 6 o'clock I received a message to go down to his room, and found he was dead. I had known the deceased eight or ten days. He told me his name was Baron de Grandmaison. He told me he had come from Saigon, and was going to travel with the Prince d'Orleans later on. The Prince had seen him, and he had not, so he had been arranged that he was to visit China and join the Prince later on. He did not say he had come to Hongkong for medical treatment. He said he had been in Hongkong for some time, but he was feeling ill. He dined with me at my sister's house at the Peak. He said he was feeling great pain, and I could see he was getting very ill. He said if he possibly could he must get some morphine. I went with him to Messrs Watson and Co. He asked for morphine, and was about midnight on Christmas Eve. He said he was suffering great pain with his kidney and that he had been in the habit of using this morphine himself. He was refused it at first. He then said if a doctor could be found he would prefer to be treated by him. He telephoned to Dr. Hartigan, who was out, and then telephoned to Dr. Jordan, who said he would be down shortly. I did not see him again. We got the morphine at the Dispensary, and were given the telephone numbers of Drs Hartigan and Stedman. We telephoned from the Hotel. The Baron was given a small bottle (produced in Court).

Dr. Stedman stated—On Christmas morning between 12 and 12.30 I was telephoned for. I went to the Hongkong Hotel, and went to the room of the deceased. I saw the deceased in bed. He said he was in pain, in the loins, and described his symptoms, but he did not then appear to be in great pain. From the description he gave me I concluded he was suffering from gravel. The small bottle of morphine was standing on a chest beside his bed. The bottle, I think, was wrapped up when I first saw it and appeared to be full. He told me he had got it in order that there might be no delay when I came. I asked him how he had been able to get it, as I thought it was a curious thing that he had got it, because a doctor never goes to an urgent case without taking morphine with him. He said he had been relieved by the morphine, and he had got a good night's sleep. I asked him if I should come and see him again, and he said, 'No; he felt so well that I need not visit him again unless he sent for me.' I next saw him on the 27th about 2 p.m. He was then completely unconscious and Dr. Hartigan was with him. My impression was that he was suffering from morphine poisoning. Dr. Hartigan and I relieved each other until he died. We applied antipyrine, strychnine, and strong coffee, and as his temperature went up very high we used lead cloths to keep down the fever. We were trying to keep him alive until the effects of the morphine could be counteracted. Morphine tends to paralyze the nerve centres, and especially the respiratory centre. The general treatment is to stimulate the breathing. He was not heard snoring unconsciously between 12 and 1 o'clock, so we suppose he had taken the morphine between 12 and 1 o'clock. At 1 o'clock Dr. Hartigan found him almost dying. One point of interest I might mention. The point where he inserted the needle was plainly visible. I saw him while he was under the influence of the morphine. We looked to see where he had injected the morphine. We had his clothes thrown back to give him plenty of air and to apply the battery. The puncture of the needle was on the upper part of the abdominal wall.

His Worship—Do you wish to make any remarks about the case? I think you said you considered it irregular for Dr. Jordan to supply the morphine in this way.

Dr. Stedman—I did not make any such remark, Sir; I asked him, I said, how he came to be supplied.

His Worship—Do you consider it, as a medical practitioner, wrong to supply the drug in these circumstances?

Dr. Stedman—No; I do not think I do in the circumstances. The man was in urgent pain.

His Worship—You do not think blame is attaching to the Dispensary for supplying the drug.

Dr. Stedman—No; I do not think so under the circumstances. It was very late at night and—

His Worship—Not even in the quantity contained in that bottle. Do you consider there is any blame attaching to the Dispensary from your point of view as a medical practitioner?

Dr. Stedman—I really can't say. I am unable to answer the question.

His Worship—I am asking your opinion.

Dr. Stedman—Well, I should say he got the usual amount.

His Worship—Are the instructions contained in the bottle the label 'Hypodermic solution of Morphia, B. P.' Na instructions appear on the bottle except as they are understood by a medical man.

His Worship—In serving it out to a medical man ought the instructions to be on the bottle?

Dr. Stedman—I do not think so. I think 'Poison—Hypodermic Solution of Morphia' carries sufficient instruction.

His Worship—Nobody would understand that except a medical man?

Dr. Stedman—Except people who were in the habit of taking morphia.

His Worship—But he was a Frenchman. He would not understand what 'B. P.' meant. Ought not the quantity to be used be shown on the bottle?

Dr. Stedman—I would not say it ought not to be, but it is not usual.

His Worship—The amount that might be taken with safety depends on the length of time it has been taken?

Dr. Stedman—Yes.

His Worship—Would you consider the dose you prescribed for him a considerable dose for an ordinary person?

Dr. Stedman—It was the ordinary dose for anybody.

His Worship—Supposing a man was used to it, how much might he extend the dose to?

Dr. Stedman—I think almost without limit, if he gradually increases it.

Dr. Hartigan stated—I was called in to see the deceased about 12.20 p.m. on the 27th inst. I had not seen him before. I found him lying in bed with his pyjamas open. His trousers and his breeches were lying on the bed near him. He was breathing very heavily; completely unconscious, his face livid, his mouth covered with foam, and some vomited matter. He could not be felt, and his heart could just be heard. He was on the point of death. I found the pupils of his eyes were contracted to a pinpoint. From his general symptoms I came to the conclusion that he was suffering from opium poisoning. On looking about the room I found the bottle of solution of morphia and a hypodermic needle case. I opened a small bottle on the small table near the bed was the hypodermic syringe with the needle on it. It appeared to have been used as the piston was drawn out and the barrel moist. Later on Dr. Stedman and I found a puncture of an injection which might have been made within an hour or two. There was an older puncture. I think the more recent puncture must have been made within six hours from the time I saw him. I examined the bottle and should say about 30 drops had been taken from it. I was with him when he died at 5.20 yesterday morning. I would say that death might have been caused by an overdose of morphia, but it might have been accelerated (or that the effects of the morphia were intensified) by the kidney disease from which the deceased was suffering. When I first saw the deceased his temperature was sub-normal; five hours later it had risen to 101°; it remained at that for half an hour, and then dropped to 104°. It remained at 104 to 105 until about an hour before his death, when it went up to 106. It was at that time he died. The inference I draw is that death might have been due to an overdose of morphia, but the effects of the morphia were complicated by that. Both not in the same way. I do not think there is any necessity to hold an autopsy.

His Worship—There is evidence to show that the morphia was obtained from the Dispensary. Have you any remarks to make? Is there any blame attaching to the Dispensary for selling the morphia to deceased?

Dr. Hartigan—I think it is not desirable that anybody going in should be able to get morphia.

His Worship—Having got it, was there any objection to leaving it with him?

Dr. Hartigan—We cannot say. He said he was in the habit of using it. I could not have taken it upon myself to remove it. That risk lies with the man himself.

His Worship—It is not uncommon for private individuals to have supplies of morphia, people in the habit of taking it?

Dr. Hartigan—I should think it is uncommon. It is a very bad practice. Of course, I understood this man was sent abroad, and that he was in the habit of taking morphia, and the doctor might have allowed him to have morphia as he was going where he might not be able to get it. It is not a good thing, as a general rule, for people to have a hypodermic syringe.

H. G. Stevens stated—I am a chemist at the Hongkong Dispensary, Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. I remember the deceased coming to the Dispensary on the night of Christmas Eve. He came about midnight. He came with Mr. Potts. The deceased was in great pain. They wanted to know if I could do anything for him. He appeared to me to be suffering from colic—used a French term which I did not understand. He asked me to let him have some morphia as it had been used when he had similar attacks. I refused at the time, and told Mr. Potts it was against the Morphia Ordinance. His Worship—It is only right to let you that in giving morphia you are at liberty to refuse to give evidence which you are of opinion might incriminate you.

Witness—Thank you. I could see he was in great pain, and supplied him with the morphia on the condition that it was used by a medical man. Otherwise I would not have given it to him. I supplied him with half-an-ounce and a syringe. The strength was 1 in 10. I gave him no instructions how to use it.

His Worship—What was your reason for giving the syringe.

Witness—Because I thought it would save time, as the doctor might not have brought his own one. Looking at the bottle, I would say about 30 minutes had been used. I put on the bottle 'Hypodermic Solution of Morphia, B. P.' that is to let the doctor know the strength. An ordinary person would not understand what 'B. P.' meant. The evidence of the Chinese servant of the deceased was then taken.

## TAIPINGSHAN RESUMPTION ARBITRATION BOARD.

(Arbitrators—His Honour Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Chief Justice, Messrs E. R. Alford and W. Danby).

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The case of Chan Quai representing claim No. 4 was taken up and occupied the greatest portion of the day's sitting. These are two houses Nos. 67 and 68, Square Street, that the owner Chan Quai said that he had purchased five years ago for \$2,200 and that he was offered \$2,600 for by Mr. Palmer. He said he did not care to accept this offer as he had just fitted the place up for his own business. He had also bought the corner house in the same year and paid \$3,100, the average rental was equivalent to \$440.

Expert testimony was then introduced by the claimant. These experts valued the property at \$3800 while the expert testimony on the part of the Government made out the value to be \$2900.

The Board then adjourned until Monday. They propose to sit three days a week and next week expect to take up claims 4, 11, and 14, and on Thursday the claims of the Italian Government.

His Lordship said what they wanted in consideration of the cases was evidence as to the actual rents earned by the houses and their general condition; and on Monday the Board would try to decide what deduction should be made and how many years they would allow in the compensation.

## SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before His Hon. Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge).

Saturday, December 20.

TANO KEE HING v. NO KEE TO.

In this suit the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of \$740, \$500 of which had been lent on a promissory note, the remainder being due on a receipt.

Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said—Three defences are set up in this case. The first is that the plaintiff, secondly, want of consideration, and third, that there was no cause of action, at the date of issuing the writ, with regard to the sum of \$500, as the year for which it had been lent had not yet expired. At the hearing, the plea of want of consideration was withdrawn. It was admitted that the defendant was a minor. There was no doubt in the law that a minor is incapable of making a contract, and in the absence of special legislation to the contrary the plea of infancy would be valid and sound. But Mr. Dennis at this stage there is special legislation in this Colony to the contrary, and he referred to Section 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, No. 14 of 1873.

He further states that on the face of this Section the defence of infancy cannot be pleaded. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, said that this Section referred to proceedings in which it did not prevent him from setting up the plea of infancy. However, on looking over the language of the Ordinance, I do not think it is meant to be confined to proceedings only but is meant to extend to proceedings in the case of a minor.

The learned judge said that the plea of infancy should not be set up, and I think they have expressed that clearly enough in the Section. I therefore hold that the plea of infancy fails in this case. (The other plea of defence is that there is no cause of action with regard to this \$500 promissory note. The note is not payable for a year, and there is not the slightest doubt that the time has not yet expired. I think that is a good defence. Mr. Dennis states there was an absolute repudiation of all liability under that promissory note and that he was therefore entitled to sue at any time. I am of opinion, however, that the defence is good in respect of the \$500, and I therefore reject the plea of infancy, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of the lending of the money to the date of judgment.)

Mr. Dennis asked that the should be non-suited on the promissory note that he might not be barred from taking further action. Mr. Francis asked that no costs should be granted to either side.

His Lordship said costs would go to the plaintiff on the \$200.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR. CHINESE EMPEROR POSTPONING STATE BANQUETS.

A special telegram from Peking to the Chinese Mail (Wah Te Yat Po) states that, being struck with the horrors of the war which the armies and his people have to endure, the Emperor has ordered, by a decree dated the 27th inst., that the customary state banquet, to be held on the 23rd day of the twelfth moon (thanksgiving day for the Kitchen god) and New Year's eve at Ts'ung Kwong Kwok and Po Wo Palace respectively, should not take place. The usual state banquet to be held during the first moon of next Chinese year have also been postponed.

## THE DEFENCE OF CANTON. The Chinese Mail (Wah Te Yat Po) reports that on the 20th inst. several thousand troops recruited from Anhui by a special deputy from the Viceroy for the defence of Kwang Tung arrived at Canton.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS. SUPPLIED TO THE CHINA MAIL. (L'Estimateur Orm).

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1894.

## THE PEACE PROPOSALS. Mr. Foster, late American Secretary of State, has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to proceed to Japan, in an unofficial capacity, to assist the Chinese envoys in the negotiations for peace. Japanese acquiescence.

## THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. An expedition will probably be despatched from Batavia in January against Kaeng-Adam.

## THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN. An agreement has been made, extending the period of six months fixed for the conclusion of an extra convention for the extension into special duties of the ad valorem duties set down in the tariff annexed to the recent treaty.

## RUMOURS OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN AMOY CONTRADICTION.

We are requested to publish the following letters, contradicting the reported outbreak of Bubonic Plague in Amoy:

Amoy, 16th December, 1894.

Sir,—It has been stated at a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board that plague had broken out in Amoy, and a report to that effect sent to His Excellency the Governor.

The probable result of this report will be that Amoy will be quarantined by the Authorities of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, such a step being natural enough were there proof, or even well-founded suspicion, of the existence of plague here.

We believe the report to be unfounded, and would ask your kind help, in the interest of our common trade, in laying before your Government the reasons on which we found our belief that no plague exists here.

No doubt a board of the intelligence of the Hongkong Sanitary Board has acted on what it considers reliable information. We have no knowledge, however, that information was derived, but apparently it was not emanate from the Medical Officers of the port, nor from H. M. Consul.

His Excellency declared the port clean, and issued clean Bills of Health, the subject comes under their official duty, and as far as we are aware, no other source of intelligence exists worthy of the least credence.

To place you in possession of all the information we have on the subject, it will suffice to enclose copies of our letter of the 14th inst. to Dr. Macdonald, the Health Officer of the port, and of his reply dated this day.

We believe H.E.M. Consul makes a report on the same subject to the Governor of Hongkong, and we rely on your invariably courteous and zealous general interest of trade to make such communication to your Government as may be considered justified by the information contained in the enclosed referred to.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) ROBERT H. BRUCE, Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

Honourable J. J. Kewick, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c., Hongkong.

Amoy, 14th December, 1894.

Amoy.

DEAR SIR,—The Chamber of Commerce here proposes to address the Chamber in Hongkong denying the existence of any authentic evidence of plague at this port, and requesting the latter Chamber to make such representations to the Hongkong Government as may be called for in accordance with the proof we may be able to bring forward that plague does not exist.

You are no doubt aware that Chinese report a high death rate in the City just now, and that Roman Catholic Missionaries, whose knowledge of the people enables them to form some weighty expression their belief that the prevalent sickness is bubonic plague. On the other hand, your grant clean Bills of Health, and understand that although you have taken exceptional pains to discover a case of plague, you have, so far, not been successful.

We would, therefore, feel much obliged if you could send us a letter, which we can forward to Hongkong and Singapore, stating your opinion as to this rumour of plague, and your reasons for holding such opinion.—Your obedient servant.

(Signed) ROBERT H. BRUCE, Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

Amoy, Dec. 16, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday I beg to state that I have not seen a case of plague in Amoy. Dr. Wingate and the Missionary Doctors inform me that they have not seen any cases. Dr. Wingate and myself have a large native hospital for the treatment of poor Chinese. We also have some private practitioners, and among the natives in the city so that the existence of any serious epidemic is hardly likely to escape our notice. Soon after bubonic plague was known to exist in Hongkong rumours of its presence here commenced. I was very anxious to see a case, if I could, so I offered my native hospital assistants and some native doctors a reward of \$5, to the first man who could show me a case. This led to many inquiries from patients, and we were all visited but no plague found. I may say that my office is still open. A great deal of Typhoid Fever has prevailed here for the last two or three months and the death rate has been higher in consequence. I cannot, of course, swear that no case of plague has occurred in Amoy, but I can and do say that with all my opportunities for observation, and after diligent search for the same, I have not seen any. Knowing the extreme filthiness of the native city of Amoy, and the entire absence of any Sanitary Regulations, it seems to me very improbable that such an epidemic can have existed all these months without, by this time, having assumed such alarming proportions as to render its existence beyond doubt or question.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) H. Macdonald, M.B., R. H. Bruce, Esq., Chairman, Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

For the past quarter of a century there has been a continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cases effected by Clarke's World-famous Blood-Mixture; the first Blood Purifier, and the most powerful and salutary remedy for all skin diseases, such as Scrofula, Scabs, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

This is the unkind way in which the Peking Gazette refers to the subject of exchange compensation:—'Perhaps there is a good deal in the rumor that a great many cases of whistler—far above the average number—have of late been received in Peking. This must suggest to those of a reflective mind whether there is any connection between this rumor and the disposal of one's compensation allowance. Certainly it would be an interesting thing to ascertain in what manner the various officers have disposed of their lot. We heard that one of the Kinta whistling lights had set up an opposition shop to a firm of Chetties in Batang Gajah. We also heard of one instance where a certain officer, whose name deserves sounding with a trumpet, was honest enough to say he had lost, and finally we heard that the majority disposed of their money—well, the least said on this matter the best.

'If the blood is diseased the body is diseased.'—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidney, Brain. It is laden with poisonous matter if it spreads disease on the course. In cases of Scrofula, Scabs, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds the use of Clarke's Blood-Mixture is necessary. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## THE SEVEN AGES OF CRICKET.

All the world's a cricket match; And all the men and children merry players; They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts. His age being seven ages. At first, the youngster, Scouting and striding in a friendly match; Then the active long-stop, with his ducking up; And sweating morning face, running like mad; To stop a trimming cut; and then the mid-on, Shying like fury at the batsman's wicket. When off the crease he stoppeth; then a short-slip, Full of smart catch, and watching like a thief, Feeding in fiddling, sudden and quick in shying, Feeding the wicket-keeper.

Even off the bottom of that; and then the bowler, In full round-arm bowling with a break-back on, With pace severe and deadly hurt a cut, Full of dogging and modern instances, And so he bowls his man. The sixth age shifts Into the lean and hopeful batsman; With pads strapped tight on legs and gloves on hand; His thick-set bow well greased, a world too big For all the runs he'll get; and his big mazy voice Turning towards the umpire, says, 'For guard and makes a hole. Last scene of all, That ends this strange eventful history, In a shouter coming in, his balls all scattered, Some cut, some slog, some runs, some everything.

A 'STUMPER.' The Man of the World is responsible for the following cricket yarn:—

'I was,' the Barrister related, 'playing in a cricket match at Mote Park, Maidstone, and was fielding out in the position assigned to long leg. Suddenly a man in a top hat and a wigging blow to leg. I was unable to stop the ball which would have gone over the boundary had it not been felled in a very novel way. A large and ferocious bull-dog, darting out from among the crowd, literally swallowed the cricket ball. I myself and two or three others of the men fielding ran, we were at a perfect loss to know what to do or how to get the ball. The bull-dog seemed almost appeased; but he also seemed almost very savage, and there was no means of administering to him an emetic. We stood gazing helplessly, and meanwhile the two men in at the wickets were continuing to run steadily, thus increasing the score for our adversaries. It was evident that they neither knew what had taken place, but considered that it was simply an ordinary case of lost ball. Suddenly I had an idea. Seizing the cap from the head of one of my fellow cricketers, I thrust it into the bull-dog's mouth. Instantly, then I engaged the brute by winding my waist ash tightly round his neck. He was now helpless. I seized him in my arms and ran with him all my night to the wickets, which I reached when the two men in, who were still running, were both out of block. Indeed, they paid no attention to me, for they only thought that I was drunk or mad to be running about on a cricket field with a bull-dog; they had no idea that the bull-dog contained the lost cricket ball. I approached the wickets, I called out to the umpire, 'This dog has swallowed the ball. See, here it is!' And to call his attention to the spot, patted the round protuberance in the animal's stomach caused by the leathery sphere within it. Then, without a moment's hesitation I knocked off the ball with that part of the bull-dog. 'How's that, umpire?' asked the bowler. 'Out,' replied the umpire.

THE PREMIER AND THE PRESS. It is a regrettable admission to have to make that the observations of the Prime Minister at the Guildhall with reference to the dangers of international affairs which the party criticisms of the Press



